

Silver, 58 1/2 Cents Per Ounce.
Lead, \$4.40 Per 100 Pounds.
Copper, 15 1/2 Cents Per Pound.

Forecast for Salt Lake Today:
Rain; Stationary Temperature.

THE NATION MOURNS ITS VICE PRESIDENT

Death of Garret A. Hobart
Yesterday.

PASSED AWAY AT HIS
HOME IN PATERSON, N. J.

The Funeral to Take Place Next
Saturday Afternoon.

Deep Feeling of Grief Pervades Official Circles at Washington and Sorrow Is Expressed by Leading Men of the Country in All Political Parties—Members of the Family Prostrated While Messages of Sympathy Pour In.

New York, Nov. 21.—Garret A. Hobart, vice president of the United States, died at his home in Paterson, N. J., at 8:30 o'clock this morning. At his bedside were Mrs. Hobart and his son, Garrett A. Hobart, Jr., together with Dr. William K. Newton and his wife and Private Secretary Evans.

Mr. Hobart's death had been expected for some hours. The beginning of the end came yesterday afternoon, when there was a sudden failure of the heart, and from that attack Mr. Hobart never rallied. He had been sick for a long time, and had suffered frequently from heart failure, and his strength had been undermined. Gradually the failure of the heart's action became more apparent, and soon after midnight last night Mr. Hobart became unconscious. He remained in that condition until his death.

Mr. Hobart's death was due directly to angina pectoris complicating myocarditis.

Mrs. Hobart Prostrated.
Owing to the prostration of Mrs. Hobart, the funeral arrangements will not be completed until tomorrow. The only step decided upon is that the services shall be held in the Church of the Redeemer at Paterson, and the interment in the family plot at Cedar Lawn, where the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hobart was buried. The Rev. Dr. Magee will preach the sermon.

The church can accommodate not more than 500 persons, and as thousands of sympathy to Mrs. Hobart, it was suggested that they be held in the armory, which will accommodate 10,000 persons. It is known, however, that Mrs. Hobart wishes the funeral to be as quiet as possible, and there is little likelihood that the programme will be changed.

At the residence of Paterson where Mr. Hobart died, the body lies in state at the city hall on Friday or Saturday morning, and this suggestion will probably be carried out. The body will be taken to the city hall, but their names will be withheld until they have been notified and have accepted.

Message of Sympathy.
Nearly all the representatives of foreign nations in this country have sent messages of sympathy to Mrs. Hobart. One of the first to express his sorrow at the death of the vice president was President McKinley, who had been notified by telephone by Private Secretary Evans, Attorney General Griggs, who was in Washington, telegraphed that he would return to Paterson at the earliest possible moment, and he intended to take charge of all the details of the funeral.

Among others who sent messages of condolence were Sir Julian Pauncefote, British ambassador, Count G. De Lelcherveld, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Belgium, Count Cassini, Russian ambassador, Count V. V. Shouvalov, Russian ambassador, Admiral Schley, Governor Voorhies of New Jersey, United States Senator Sewall of New Jersey, Senator Hanna of Ohio, General Russell Alger, Secretary of War, Senator Fairbanks, General Castillo, civil governor of Santiago, and Assistant Secretary of War McKelzh.

In all about 500 messages of sympathy were received by Mrs. Hobart.

He Knew His End Was Near.
Although many regarded Mr. Hobart's illness in the early and latter part of the summer as serious, it was not until late in October that his family and friends began to realize that Mr. Hobart was then informed of the fatal character of his malady—dilated right heart, due to myocarditis—and he remarked:

"Well, if it must be that I am to go, I may as well be resigned to my fate." The morning of Oct. 31 it was thought that the end had come, but the patient rallied, and for a time he was able to get out of bed and to eat solid food with a relish.

Three days ago, however, his appetite failed, and he gradually grew weaker and weaker. He realized a few hours before he became unconscious that he was near to death, and he said to those about the bedside:

"I know that my time is nearly up, but death is welcome to me."

Mrs. Hobart remained in the room to the end, and after her husband's death until she and her son, who was with her, were taken away by friends.

Last Chance For the Worst.
The last chance for the worst in the vice president's illness occurred yesterday afternoon, when he was seized with a weak spell. He had battled through several similar attacks, and it was thought for a time that he would come out of this one. He did, but he was very weak, and it was plain to be seen that he was sinking. He rallied again, however, and tried to be cheerful, but toward midnight his condition was beyond hope.

Dr. Newton called Mrs. Hobart and the vice president's son, and Mrs. Newton, with the nurse, they gathered closer to the bedside of the dying man. Now and again the patient rallied, and in these moments spoke to his wife and son. What he said is known only to them.

Shortly before 12 o'clock the vice president was again stricken with an attack, and following this he lapsed into a state of unconsciousness, from which he never again emerged.

During the early hours of this morning Mr. Hobart seemed to suffer, but during what appeared to be bright moments Mrs. Hobart spoke to him. He did not recognize her, however, nor any one else in the room.

The vice president's death was a great shock to the people of all New Jersey and New York. Flags were lowered to half mast on all the public buildings and stores, and many citizens put big flags at half mast as a mark of respect.



Garret Augustus Hobart was born in Monmouth county, New Jersey, June 3, 1844; was graduated from Rutgers college in 1863 at the age of 19; taught school until he entered the law office of Socrates Tuttle of Paterson, N. J.; was admitted to the bar in 1869; was clerk for the grand jury in 1865; city counsel of Paterson in 1871; elected counsel for the board of chosen freeholders in May, 1872; entered the legislature in 1873, and was re-elected to the assembly in 1874, and was made speaker in 1876; was elected to the senate in 1879, and in 1881 was elected president of that body, and re-elected in 1882; was a delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention in 1876, and was again chosen in 1880; was elected a member of the national committee in 1884, and served continuously until 1896, when he was nominated for vice president by the Republican national convention and was duly elected, and took the oath of office on March 4, 1897.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY ISSUES PROCLAMATION TO PEOPLE

Washington, Nov. 21.—After the cabinet meeting today the president issued the following proclamation:

By the President of the United States:
A PROCLAMATION.

To the People of the United States: Garret Augustus Hobart, vice president of the United States, died at his home in Paterson, N. J., at 8:30 o'clock this morning. In him the nation has lost one of its most illustrious citizens and one of its most faithful servants. His participation in the business life and the law making body of his native state was marked by unwavering fidelity and by a high order of talents and attainments; and his too brief career as vice president of the United States and president of the senate, exhibited the qualities of upright and sagacious statesmanship. In the world of affairs he had few equals in his contemporaries. His private character was gentle and noble. He will long be mourned by his friends as a man of singular purity and attractiveness, whose sweetness of disposition won all hearts, while his elevated purposes, unbending integrity and wholehearted devotion to the public good, deserved and acquired universal respect and esteem.

In sorrowful testimony of the loss which has fallen upon the country I direct that upon the day of the funeral the executive offices of the United States shall be closed, and all stations of the army and navy shall display the national flag at half-mast, and that the representatives of the United States in foreign countries shall pay appropriate tribute to the illustrious dead for a period of thirty days.

In witness whereof, I have set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-first day of November, in the Year of Our Lord, Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-nine, and of the Independence of the United States, the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth.

(Signed)
WILLIAM MCKINLEY,
JOHN HAY,
Secretary of State.

to the memory of the eminent Jersey man.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

President McKinley and Members of Cabinet Greatly Grieved.

Washington, Nov. 21.—All the flags in Washington are half-masted, out of respect to the memory of Vice President Hobart. The announcement of his death cast a gloom over the city, where he was loved and honored. The news was first received at the White House ten minutes before 9 o'clock, in a private message from Paterson. The flag over the executive mansion was hauled down immediately to half mast, and the nation closed to the public.

The president was deeply affected by the telegram announcing his colleague's death, and at once dispatched a telegram conveying the sympathy of himself and Mrs. McKinley to Mrs. Hobart.

Secretary of State Hay, upon whom the succession to the vice presidency now falls, heard the news upon his arrival at the state department and immediately repaired to the White House. Meantime, Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana, and Senator Foster of Washington, had joined the president and were with him when Secretary Hay arrived.

The secretary remained with the president about ten minutes. He was visibly affected when he left the White House. He said that the president and all his cabinet would attend the funeral. After Senator Fairbanks left the president retired to his private apartments. His close and intimate relations with his colleague made him feel the vice president's death as a personal bereavement.

Mrs. McKinley was greatly affected. She gave way completely to her grief and sobbed convulsively. Mrs. McKinley has but few intimates here and among her most cherished friends were the vice president and Mrs. Hobart. President McKinley did all he could to comfort his wife and did not return to his office until the members of the cabinet began to arrive.

The members of the cabinet were made acquainted with the sad news as soon as the president himself was informed by means of telephone from the White House.

Secretary Hay, after his conference

BOERS CUT THE VES

They Prevent All Further Communication With Estcourt.

NEWS BEING KEPT BACK

STORIES OF ENGLISH VICTORIES LACK VERIFICATION.

British Troops Recapture Nampoot, a Stronghold in the Mountains—President Kruger's Unfriendly Attitude Toward the United States—Movement of Relief Forces

London, Nov. 21.—The announcement from Durban that communication with Estcourt is interrupted seems to confirm the belief that a Boer commando has established itself at Willow Grange or near the Mool river and has cut the telegraph wires. Nevertheless whatever definite news the British commanders have obtained from the scouts of the disposition of the Boer commands in Natal and the condition of beleaguered garrisons particularly nothing has been allowed to develop for the public information.

It is certain that, owing to the heavy work of demarkation and entraining in Durban, the preparations for the advance of the relief force are in no wise as advanced as has been supposed. The delay is due to the necessity of pushing stores and provisions to the front in careful quantities before the troops are sent. On the other hand the delay with which troops are being pushed forward from Cape Town equally tends to show that all such preparations regarding the advance and provisions were already well advanced before the troops arrived at the front.

Bound For Prison.
General Methuen's baggage has arrived at De Aar, addressed to "Lord Methuen, Pretoria, via Cape Town."

The recapture of Nampoot is good news for the British. It is not known here from what point the troops came, but it is presumed they were from De Aar, in which event it will not be long before Stormberg also is re-occupied. Nampoot commands the gap in Kikvorsberg, the last strong fighting position south of Orange river, and was most admirably suited to Boer tactics.

Colonel Royston's dispatch from Ladysmith finally disposes of all reports of another great British victory there. The Duke of Portland has contributed £10,000 for Red Cross society work in South Africa.

The Transvaal government has authorized the statement recently made by a French paper that Prince Louis Napoleon, who is a colonel in the Russian army, desired to join the Boers and assist General Joubert, with permission. As a matter of fact, he never had any such idea.

STORIES ARE CONFLICTING.

Reports of Great British Victories Continue to Reach London.

London, Nov. 21.—The latest direct news from Ladysmith dated Thursday, Nov. 16 and Friday, Nov. 17, strangely conflicts with the reiterated reports of "tremendous battles and great British victories" on Wednesday and Thursday. Neither of the messages above referred to thought of mentioning a Boer defeat, but the date of the alleged fight, mentioned in great detail by Boer dispatches. On the contrary, both distinctively mentioned the Boers as being victorious. Tuesday evening and a little increased shelling Thursday and Friday, causing little damage, everything was perfect. The Boers were being chased under their enforced inactivity.

Nevertheless special dispatches from Estcourt today enlarge on the reported victory and insist that the Boers are being driven back. The Boers are reported to have been driven back from a large force but were unable to make headway against the well sustained fire of the British riflemen and Maxims.

Later today a British force worked round the Boer lines causing the latter to withdraw under a deadly fusillade with exceedingly heavy losses. Large numbers of dead and wounded were taken to the Boer camp and a number of prisoners were captured. The British losses are reported to have been trivial.

Of course, reliable dispatches corroborative of the above may have been censored or captured with the native runners. But these tales are so flatting to the British that they have a distinct flavor of being belated accounts from Kaffir sources of affairs previously reported.

The dispatches from Ladysmith reporting that there is an ample supply of ammunition there, have seemingly set at rest a point on which there was much diversity of opinion.

At present the British commander at Ladysmith believes General Joubert has gone south leaving only a force sufficient to prevent the garrison from sailing and there is a disposition in some quarters to think General Joubert possibly initiated the story with the object of inducing General White to make a serious attack or relax his precautions so as to permit the Boers to seize ground vital to the defence of the town.

A report from Durban, however, says that there are rumors that the Boers are preparing to break camp and withdraw from the investment of Ladysmith. But it is said elsewhere that the investing force continues to receive reinforcements and fresh supplies of stores daily.

In view of the publicity allowed by the military authorities to be given to the alleged intention of the British to advance via Belmont to relieve Kimberley, it is said, it may be regarded as probable that an advance from De Aar will not be so well received.

The transport, City of Cambridge, with the Second battalion of the Scottish rifles, arrived at Durban this morning.

ENGLISH ARE CONFIDENT.

Now Looking at the War in South Africa from the Bright Side.

New York, Nov. 21.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: "The war in South Africa is dragging in the dark, but there is no longer any public anxiety over the silence maintained respecting Ladysmith, Estcourt or Kimberley. A strong reaction has set in against the depression which prevailed after the capture of Charleston's battalions and public confidence has reached a stage where any future reverse is considered out of the question."

With the fresh reinforcements arriving yesterday at Cape Town, more

than half the army corps is now on the ground, and two transvaal regiments are ordered to Durban with fullers and riflemen. The relief column, when strengthened, can hardly be prepared to advance from Estcourt before the end of another week, but the Ladysmith garrison is clearly secure and the Boer artillery fire is no longer dreaded.

There is also a fresh record for Baden-Powell's good generalship at Mafeking, and there are indications that the Free State forces will soon be driven across the frontier from Cape Colony. General Buller has rapidly disposed his forces as they have arrived at the Cape and has been enabled without delay to strengthen every exposed point and set in motion two relief columns.

The British campaign is now beginning in earnest, after the Boers have scattered their forces, missed two chances for a successful invasion of lower Natal and neglected to capture the western border garrisons. It will be a campaign in which 90,000 British troops have been met by 10,000 Boers, fully 20,000 provincial auxiliaries are employed.

OBJECTS TO MR. MACRUM.

Kruger Says American Consul Is Too Friendly Toward England.

London, Nov. 21.—Callers at the United States embassy today were informed that the United States was no longer able to forward messages or send information regarding the British prisoners, President Kruger having used the request to allow Consul Macrum to transmit a list of British prisoners. Though Macrum apparently still remains the nominal agent of Great Britain, he is practically deprived of all powers pertaining to the position.

It is understood President Kruger objected to Mr. Macrum on the ground that the United States claimed to be neutral, and were prejudiced by her evident friendship for Great Britain. All communications to the British prisoners now go through the ordinary military channels, which renders their ultimate delivery doubtful and certainly slow.

The British government so far has taken no steps to ameliorate the present condition of the prisoners. A government official informed a representative of the Associated Press that he did not see any good in trying to get any other power to act in the behalf, as President Kruger would doubtless treat its representative in the same manner that he had treated the representative of the United States. Moreover, the official added: "It is not likely that President Kruger will be there long. If we did ask any other power to act in behalf of Great Britain it would be possibly Portugal."

BADEN-POWELL ALL RIGHT.

Has Had No News From Outside Since Oct. 20.

London, Nov. 21.—Late last evening the war office made public two dispatches from General Baden-Powell to Cape Town. The first had been received from General Clery, dated Monday, Nov. 20, and announced that three private messengers were on their way to the town. The second was dated from Colonel Baden-Powell, dated at Mafeking, Nov. 6, saying:

"All well here. We have had a few successful sorties. The Boers lost 12 officers and seventeen men killed and four officers and twenty-nine wounded. The enemy's loss is heavy. His numbers are decreasing, but his gun remains and he keeps out of the range of our small guns. Have had no news from the outside since Oct. 20."

PIPES FROM ESTCOURT.

Dreams of Glorious Achievements by the British Troops.

Estcourt, Natal, Monday, Nov. 20.—Rumors of a glorious victory achieved by General White Wednesday last are still unconfirmed. Little confidence is attached to them, especially as the rumor is that General White had threatened to place many hundreds of prisoners in conspicuous places should the shelling of the town continue.

In the meantime the Boers are operating in pillaging parties, who are looting stores, stealing cattle and ransacking houses. It is added that one farmer became so incensed at the Boers that he shot and killed one of them. A Boer occupies a position on the Mool river, ten miles below the Mool river station.

HEAVY FIRING AT ESTCOURT.

Boers Continue to Throw Shells Into Town of Ladysmith.

Pretoria, Nov. 21 (via Lourenço Marques).—Monday report: from General Joubert's headquarters, which was presented to the Transvaal council of war today, says:

"Heavy gun firing was heard in the direction of Estcourt on Saturday and Sunday. The firing is proceeding south of Ladysmith."

"A small sortie from Ladysmith this morning was repulsed. The Transvaal heavy guns fired a number of shells into the town this afternoon."

Boers Forced to Withdraw.

Durban, Natal, Monday, Nov. 20.—Seven hundred Boers from Weenen took up a strong position on the high ground, thirteen miles south of Estcourt, occupying Turner's farm, east of Mool river. Major Thornycroft, with a detachment of mounted infantry, and the Estcourt carbineers, engaged the Boers, of whom three were killed, including their commanding officer. The Boers withdrew, taking 200 head of cattle captured at Turner's farm. The main Boer force south of Estcourt is reported to have retired.

Defy the Boers.

Durban, Nov. 21.—The Natal Witness says: "The German farmers in the Grey Town district have rejected the Boer ultimatum to swear allegiance or to quit their farms, and they have defied the Boers to cut them from their homesteads."

Have Joined the Boers

Cape Town, Nov. 21.—The Midland News says Messrs. Vandervelt and Co., members of the Cape assembly, have joined the Boers at Colaburg.

THE NEW POSTOFFICE.

In the City.

(Special to The Herald.)
Washington, D. C., Nov. 21.—Postmaster Thomas called on the supervising architect this morning and had an extended interview regarding the new Salt Lake building.

The supervising architect assured him that it was the purpose of the department to give Salt Lake a public building at least equal to the best structure now in the city.

Mr. Thomas left this evening for Pittsburg, where he will visit friends for a few days.

Killed While Switching Cars.

(Special to The Herald.)

Cheyenne, Wyo., Nov. 21.—While switching cars at Green River today, Charles Schaefer, son of a Cheyenne business man, was killed.

ROBERTS THE TARGET

Methodist Missionaries Take a Shot at Utah Representative.

SAY HE IS A POLYGAMIST

THEY ASK CONGRESS TO REFUSE TO SEAT HIM.

Also Demand That Legal Marriage Be Defined as Monogamy and a Punishment Be Provided for Polygamous Cohabitation—Money For Missionary Work In Utah.

Washington, Nov. 21.—The general missionary commission of the Methodist church today placed itself on record against the seating of Representative-elect Brigham H. Roberts of Utah in the next congress. The matter came up when the application for mission work in Utah was under discussion. Bishop Warren arose and presented the following resolution:

"The general missionary committee of the Methodist Episcopal church, composed of bishops, officers of the missionary society and representatives from all parts of the country, hereby expresses its unqualified disapproval of the election by the state of Utah of Brigham H. Roberts, an avowed polygamist, to the United States congress."

"Whereas, By the election of said Brigham H. Roberts, Utah publicly repudiates her sacred agreement which she made in order to secure statehood, and

"Whereas, In view of the past history of the contest over the practice of polygamy, the house of representatives cannot permit the said Brigham H. Roberts to have a voice in its councils without in effect sanctioning the practice of polygamy; therefore,

"We most respectfully and earnestly call upon every representative of the fifty-sixth congress to use his utmost endeavor and to exhaust all honorable means to secure the prompt exclusion of the said Brigham H. Roberts of Utah from the house of representatives, in accordance with the provision of the national constitution in section 3, paragraph 2, which reads as follows:

"Each house (of congress) may determine the rules of its proceedings, and may punish its members for disorderly conduct, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member."

"We also most earnestly call upon every member of the senate and of the house of representatives to use his utmost endeavor and to exhaust all honorable means to secure action by the fifty-sixth congress proposing an amendment to the national constitution, submitting the same to the legislatures of the several states, defining legal marriage to be monogamy and making polygamy and polygamism a crime, punishable by severe penalties, and disfranchisement, and qualification to vote or to hold any office of honor or emolument under the United States or any state or territory thereof."

Money For Utah Mission.
These resolutions were adopted by a rising vote and a committee of three was appointed, consisting of Bishop Hurst, Dr. Goucher and Bishop Warren, to present the foregoing resolution to the president and to place a copy of it in the hands of every member of both houses of the fifty-sixth congress. The committee then appropriated \$100,000 for the mission work in Utah during the coming year and \$2,000 for the school work in the state. Afterward an additional \$5,000 was given to the school work.

The other appropriations for home mission work were as follows:
Missions among the American Indians, \$3,497.

Missions north of the Potomac and Ohio and east of the Mississippi, \$23,161.

For the conference of Kansas, Ohio and the states north, including the Black Hills, \$81,437.

For Montana, Wyoming, Arizona, New Mexico, Idaho and Nevada, \$67,610.

For the Pacific coast, \$22,478.

WILL LOSE HIS SEAT.

Opinion of Congressman Graf On the Chances of Roberts.

Feeling, Ills., Nov. 21.—Congressman Joseph V. Graf of the Fourteenth district said today: "The question of the seating of Representative-elect Roberts is not important, and his moral character might not be a factor in the election. He is a man of high character and his expulsion from the house of representatives would be a great loss to the country."

"Accepting this as true, the country has concluded to take issue with Mr. Roberts upon his position. Therefore, the retaining of Mr. Roberts in his seat in congress involves an issue upon the subject of polygamy."

"I shall vote to unseat Roberts, and use every effort in that direction. The purity of the home is the foundation of the state, and therefore no question which is likely to come before congress goes deeper into our welfare than this. I believe it will not be a partisan question, and the necessary two-thirds will be found voting in favor of his expulsion."

Is Opposed to Roberts.

Wheeling, W. Va., Nov. 21.—Almost the entire membership of the Wheeling ministerial association tonight, waited on Congressman Doanor and protested against the seating of Brigham H. Roberts, the Utah congressman-elect. Mr. Doanor promised his aid in the crusade against Roberts and said if no other member introduced one he would present a resolution before the house to prevent the seating of Roberts.

Stinted to Hang.

Liberty, Mo., Nov. 21.—Ernest Cleveland, recently convicted of killing George Allen and Della Clevinger, his cousin, at a riotous meeting near Missouri City, in December, 1898, was today sentenced to be hanged on Friday, Jan. 5, 1910. Jealousy led to the shooting.

Appointed Mail Clerks.

(Special to The Herald.)

Washington, Nov. 21.—Charles J. Griffin of Rock Creek and Charles A. Kelly and Joseph E. Mohatt of Cheyenne, Wyo., have been appointed railway mail clerks.

REBEL LEADER

ESCAPES AGAIN

Aguinado Slips Away From His Pursuers.

NEARLY SURROUNDED BY THE AMERICANS

Once Elected Capture By Donning Peasant's Attire.

General Lawton Determined to Run Down the Filipino Chieftain—Indications That the Insurgents Are Growing Despondent—Terrible Hardships of Soldiers in Their Efforts to Bring the War to a Close—Charleston's Crew Rescued.

Manila, Nov. 22, 12:50 p. m.—
+ Aguinado has escaped between +
+ Generals Young and Wheaton. +
+ General Young is pushing to +
+ ward Bayambang. +

Manila, Nov. 21.—The United States garrison Helena arrived at Camaguey during the night of Nov. 12. The watchers of the wrecked cruiser Charleston saw her lights and thought there was a fire upon a nearby island, whereupon they began to take steps to help the distressed vessel. It was not until the lights of the Helena communicated her presence, the village where the men of the Charleston were located rang with cheers.

A party from the Helena and Charleston visited the stranded vessel Nov. 12. It was found that her bows were clear, and that her after bridge was submerged. It was stated whether anything can be salvaged. The Helena left for Rampaquin Nov. 14, but heavy weather obliged her to return to Camaguey for shelter until the 19th. She signaled the Baltimore at Lingayen last night.

The crew of the Charleston was first landed on a small island near a small town, not knowing what kind of a reception they would meet from the natives. When the Americans learned the natives were friendly, they occupied the town, and the inhabitants supplied them with bever, rice and fruits. In order to guard against possible attack from the mainland, detachments of the Charleston's crew, patrolled the island, and a post was established on a hill. A few of the men experienced slight attacks of fever, owing to exposure.

To Fix the Blame.
A court of inquiry will be appointed to inquire into the loss of the Charleston, and any error in action will depend upon the fixing of the responsibility for the disaster, which is dependent on the court's findings.

The Zambales coast is carefully patrolled by warships, in order to prevent the escape of Aguinado. It is believed the Baltimore has proceeded north to receive the American prisoners from the Philippines.

The whereabouts of Generals Lawton and Young are becoming as mysterious as Aguinado's. The belief is beginning to grow at Manila that General Lawton has struck the trail of the insurgent "government," and is pursuing it. It is believed that a cavalry brigade, living on the country, could run them down to any part of the island.

One vague report brought in by Spanish prisoners is that Aguinado and others have surrendered to the Americans soon after the insurgent chief left Tarlac, but he escaped through the lines in peasant's clothes.

Hardships of Troops.
Officers and soldiers arriving at Camaguey among General Lawton's force describe the campaign as one of great hardships, many men dropping out sick were left at various towns without adequate supplies and attendance. He said that their way back across the terrible roads.

A number of horses were dying, and many of the soldiers and even some of the officers were marching barefooted, their shoes having been torn to pieces in getting through the jungles. Some of them were reduced almost to skeletons, their shoes were barefooted, their shoes being worn out, and all were living on any sort of provisions. Bread was rare and carabao meat and bananas were the staples.

General Lawton is so sure that the campaign would involve such hardships, but he considered it the quickest and cheapest way of ending the war.

Filipinos Are Despondent.
Last night a number of the Independent published at Tarlac the day before the Americans entered the place, contained a despondent vaudeville, entitled "Adieu." The article showed that the writer considered the game played out. He said:

"Obliged by circumstances, we have found it necessary to interrupt with this number the pleasant labor of defending our ideals and interests. We take leave of the public and our readers with grief most profound and bitterness most cruel."

The paper also contains "news" illustrating in what a "Munchausen" style the Filipino leaders have tried to keep the people. A Washington dispatch dated 8 o'clock, it described Senator McKelzh as opposing the McNary resolution in the senate that day.